

The Weekly Chronicle.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WASCO COUNTY.

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Mr. Hermann made some excellent points in his speech on the river and harbor bill while that bill was under general debate. He commenced by asserting that if any objection could be made to the bill it would be that the sum provided was entirely inadequate for the commercial needs of the country. Continuing, he added: "It should be \$40,000,000. The engineers of the government urgently ask for \$69,814,954, while we allowed but \$21,290,975. The proposed expenditure of such insufficient sum is not economy, but may be properly characterized as extravagance, for experience proves that limited sums means costly work. Of ninety new projects favorably recommended and supported by incontestable showing of public worth, only twenty-five were allowed. The time has come when such policy must cease. Public sentiment favors liberal appropriations for the waterways of the country. An unreasonable per cent of the producer's toll goes into transportation. The people understand this, and know that no money is so well spent as that for its waterways. In reply to Holman's criticism of the contract system, Mr. Hermann said this was the greatest redeeming feature of the bill. It assures the country that at last the government proposes to do what any wise business man would do in his own concerns. He referred to the unprecedented success at the mouth of the Columbia river, where, by having liberal sums and the contract system for most of the work and material, the government had saved \$1,347,500, and secured a depth of thirty feet at low water, which was formerly only nineteen feet. He referred also to Philadelphia, where the department estimated a saving of \$3,600,000 on a project estimated to cost \$4,800,000; and a saving of \$700,000 at Galveston, and nearly \$1,000,000 at the Sault St. Marie canal. So soon as the Cascade locks are completed and the Dalles obstructions are overcome, he predicted that within three years thereafter 30,000,000 bushels of grain will pass without break of cargo from the wheat-fields east of the Cascade mountains to the high seas. He recited the supreme value of liberal appropriations for his state, for, he said, "where competition is possible, combination will be impossible, and when we appropriate for our waterways we appropriate for the people." There have been given in less than forty years 200,480,387 acres of the public domain to railway and wagon road companies, while in nearly a century of our existence the expenditures for the nation's waterways do not exceed \$204,000,000.

The cry about the billion dollar congress has happily died away into a stillness as palpable as the cry itself was demagogic and partisan. The people are far less concerned about the mere amount of money devoted to the running of the government machinery than they are concerning the use to which it is put. Democrats have discovered by actual experience that a billion dollar country cannot be run on ten cent appropriations. In spite of all their efforts to economize, under the controlling influence of the prince of economists, Holman, himself, the appropriations of the first session of the present congress have exceeded those of the first session of the "billion dollar congress" itself by \$33,000,000, not including in this amount \$26,000,000 authorized for contracts on rivers and harbors or \$15,000,000 still to be added for pensions and sundry civil appropriations. We do not refer to this in any spirit of fault finding. The large contract appropriations have been made in the interests of true economy and the party in control of the house deserve much credit for having been able to lay aside party traditions and make appropriations measurably commensurate with the needs of the country. Liberal appropriations for internal improvements is a settled policy of the republican party and they cannot consistently find fault if the democracy are giving practical indications of a tardy conversion to the same policy.

The silver miners are fighting for free silver for all there is in it for themselves. The product of the silver mines of the United States for 1891 was 58,333,000 ounces of the commercial value of \$57,630,630, or of the coinage value, in silver dollars of \$75,416,565. The silver men expect that a free coinage law would create a market for their product so that with an output similar to that of last year they would be able to pocket a net additional profit of \$17,786,535. With a free coinage law the silver men expect to get a dollar for 68 cents worth of silver. No wonder they are all in favor of free coinage.

The southern cotton manufacturers are making very serious inroads in the trade of their New England competitors.

Captain Bell must not have had a very high conception of the intelligence of a Dalles audience when he had the hardihood to tell us last night that England is perfectly satisfied with the American policy of protection because it is the means by which that country is able to maintain the commercial supremacy of the world. If any one thing connected with this whole tariff controversy is clear it is that England is very much dissatisfied and has ample reasons for being so. Our protective policy has closed American ports to numerous articles of British manufacture, has shut down hundreds of her mills and factories, closed many of her mines or rendered their operation unprofitable and thrown thousands of her artisans out of employment. Even Lord Salisbury, much against his will no doubt, is compelled to acknowledge this. In his speech at Hasting on the 18th of the present month he is reported to have said "A danger is growing up. Foreign nations are adopting protection and excluding us from their markets and trying to kill our trade. The important point is, while other nations are negotiating to obtain each others commercial favors, none are anxious about the favor of Great Britain because Great Britain has stripped herself of the armor and weapons with which the battle is fought." He complained most of the United States but fully recognized that no retaliatory measures could be adopted against us because England could not get along without "articles which are essential to the good of the people and raw material which is essential to English manufacturers." Here is a wail from the *British Iron Trade Circular* of January 7th, that is far from indicating British satisfaction with the American policy: "It is seemingly but a few years ago that we made all the rails that America needed. It was the Welsh rail which linked the Puritan north to the Cavalier States of the South, which crossed the great pampas and wastes, bringing the Mormon into control and helping to subdue the impetuous redskin, and bring, we may add, the granaries of Chicago and the great industries of Pennsylvania as tributaries to European needs. What do we now make? Not a solitary rail goes from Wales to the States! Ironmasters once thought that the Americans could not make steel rails. They have now beaten our record. We have dreamt that we only can make tin plate; that there is something in the coal and iron we have different to others. This is only a dream. The shrewd American, a product of the keenest of every kind—many expatriated for the fact that their quick brains were not under moral discipline—will be sure to meet home demands with home supplies."

A well authenticated rumor is said to have been current in Portland a couple of days ago to the effect that the resignations of Senator R. M. Veatch and J. H. Slater, the democratic candidates for congress, were in the hands of the democratic state central committee, to be acted upon as soon as a similar document is forthcoming from Will H. Walker, the candidate of the people's party for supreme judge. The deal is said to be a play of Governor Penoyer to catch the alliance vote for George Chamberlain, the democratic candidate for attorney-general and Judge A. S. Bennett, candidate for supreme judge. The people's party candidates for congress are said to be acceptable to the majority of the democrats of the state. They will certainly draw their main strength, whatever it may amount to, from the democrats and Veatch and Slater would have nothing to lose, as there is no probable chance of their election. It is quite likely there is no real foundation for the rumor, but, on the other hand Penoyer is shrewd beyond question and it would surprise nobody to find that he has been quietly working his schemes while Hermann is attending to his business in Washington.

England, while generally spoken of as free trade country, collects over \$100,000,000 a year of taxes on imports. But England's idea of tariff is just the opposite of our. She levies a duty on articles she cannot produce herself. We, on the other hand, levy duties on articles we can produce, allowing those we cannot produce to enter free. Hence in England the tariff is always a tax on the consumer, while in this country, unless the article taxed is an import, it is by no means ordinarily a tax.

Circuit Court.

From the Daily Chronicle, Tuesday.

The first case was called yesterday afternoon and was that of Lander Evans vs. O. S. L. & U. N. Ry. Co. Evans sued for damages for injuries received in getting off a freight train at Mosier station. A jury was selected and sworn yesterday evening. The lawyers on both sides had stated their views of the case when a telegram was received by the attorney for the railroad making a proposition of settlement. A few minutes conference with the plaintiff and the sum offered by the company (said to be \$500) was accepted. The rest of the afternoon was spent in hearing arguments on demurrers. This morning the grand jury brought in a true bill against Kerr & Buckley who were arraigned and given till tomorrow morning to plead. Shortly after the opening of the afternoon session today, it was found that no cases were ready for trial and the jury was dismissed till tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Up till the present the following cases have been disposed of.

French & Co. vs. George Bennett, dismissed without prejudice.
Gibbons, McAlister & Co. vs. R. S. Thompson & Son, settled and dismissed.
F. H. Wakefield vs. D. L. Cates, settled and dismissed.

John M. Marden, administrator of the estate of John Stanley, deceased, vs. S. J. La France, settled and dismissed.
The American Mortgage Co. vs. William A. Allen, case continued till administrator is appointed and qualified.

From the Daily Chronicle, Wednesday.

In the case of Max Vogt & Co., vs. John Quirk and wife, the sale of property under foreclosure of mortgage was confirmed.

In the case of F. H. Wakefield vs. L. S. Hyre, judgment by default, in the sum of \$296 and interest till satisfied with \$40 attorney's fees and \$36.10 costs and disbursements, and attached property ordered sold.

In the case of J. L. Thompson vs. L. S. Hyre, judgment by default in the sum of \$56.45 with interest till paid, together with 29.68 cents and disbursements and that property attached be sold and applied on said judgment.

John Leary and Herbert W. Cooke, former subjects of the queen of Great Britain, were admitted to full citizenship.

Kerr & Buckley pleaded guilty to moving infected sheep into Wasco county without a permit and were sentenced to a fine of \$125 and costs of action.

The grand jury visited the poor farm this morning.

The petit jury has been discharged till tomorrow morning pending the action of the grand jury which had only returned one true bill at the hour of going to press.

From the Daily Chronicle, Thursday.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

In the matter of the final report of the Grand Jury for the May term, 1892: We respectfully report that we have now been in session four days, and have found and returned into court two true bills, and two not true bills. We have been much annoyed and considerably delayed in our work by the absence of witnesses. This was caused by certain subpoenas being returned unexecuted, which necessitated their being sent out the second time. All this was due to the neglect of the deputy sheriff at Antelope, and we were finally compelled to pass upon the case with but little evidence before us, which necessitated our finding not a true bill.

We have also inquired into the offices pertaining to the courts of justice within the county, and also the public prisons in the county and the county hospital. We find the prisons unoccupied by prisoners, but find them neatly kept. We found two inmates in the county hospital properly and well kept and provided for, and the hospital well kept and managed. We find the office of the sheriff in good order and well kept and managed; and further find that the office, books, and accounts of the county clerk's office are in excellent condition and are neatly and skillfully kept. We would, however, recommend that the county court take some steps to furnish better facilities for storing away old records, which have accumulated to such an extent that the vault is in a very crowded condition, causing delay and annoyances to the people having occasion to examine the old files of record. We find the books and accounts of the county treasurer well and neatly kept, and in all respects correct so far as we are able to judge. Having finished our labors we respectfully ask to be discharged.

W. H. TAYLOR, Foreman.

AN IMMENSE FLOOD.

A Sixty Foot Rise in the Columbia at The Dalles.

"The river rose sixty feet last night," said a guest to one of the waiters in the Umattilla house dining room this morning at 5:30, in the hearing of a representative of THE CHRONICLE. "Sixty feet?" queried the astonished waiter. "Yes," replied the nonchalant guest. "Do you see that stake out there in the water; well, I put that there last night myself, and it is exactly sixty feet from the dry sand." "Humph!" indignantly interpolated a curious guest, who had by this time come over to the window to take in the sight, "you must be a greeny; if that rule worked the river has risen six miles at my place!" Then he wished to explain the method of water measurement on a rise, but guest No. 1 wouldn't listen; he was to smart to be educated by a haesed; the clocks stop that time might wait his move, and all that, but he hadn't time to wait for the explanation; and before guest No. 2 had finished, the stage drove away; but the story which had been fixed up with which to regale the country people, about a sixty foot rise in the Columbia at The Dalles last night, from actual observation, did not mature.

Glass Works Destroyed.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 25.—Dorfinger's glass works at White Mills, near Honesdale, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is over \$100,000. The plant was among the largest in the United States.

The Gratefulness of Republics.

SPARTA, Mich., May 25.—Norman Chinman, an old and poor veteran living near this place, became tired of waiting for a pension that he had applied for, and committed suicide yesterday by shooting.

Republican Rally.

Hon. W. R. Ellis, republican candidate for congress for the second Oregon district addressed a large meeting of the citizens of the Dalles last night at the court house. Mr. Ellis was accompanied by Judge F. A. Moore candidate for supreme judge, Hon. H. B. Miller, of Grant's Pass and Judge J. C. Moreland, of Portland. He was introduced by Mr. J. B. Huntington and spoke as follows: He was glad to have another opportunity of getting acquainted with the people of The Dalles who had always treated him with marked kindness, especially so when he had, as on former occasions, come before them to ask their suffrages. He was not going to speak of the past record of the republican party. It had been, to a large extent, the history of the United States for more than thirty years and the newspapers of the country which all read had placed his audience in a position to be as familiar with this record as he was himself. He was not going to ask the support of the people for the republican ticket because of the party's record but on the ground of the principles enunciated in their platform. Four parties were before them asking their suffrages. First, the republican party of which he was proud to be a member; second, the democratic party, represented by his friend Slater, of Le Grande; third, the people's party represented by his friend Luce from the John Day country, and fourth, the prohibition party, represented by Mr. Bright of Sherman county. The republican party came before the people with a platform, as well as a record that no man need be ashamed of. The 51st congress, in which the republicans had a majority, passed the anti-trust bill, the anti-lottery bill, the dependant pension bill, and last but not least, the McKinley bill. The democratic party had succeeded by falsehood and deception in obtaining a majority in the present congress and now that they have been at work since last December what have they accomplished? They have been digging so long at a bill that contains between 700 and 1,000 items and yet have actually attacked only about half a dozen of them. The first of these was the clause that related to pearl buttons. The democratic party thought the duty on pearl buttons was too high. Then they attacked tin, because they had discovered that the working man's dinner pail was taxed 5-12 of a cent. It was estimated that the McKinley bill saves annually to each family in the United States about \$3. Admitting that the laboring man paid 5-12 of a cent tax on his dinner pail he was still \$2.99-7-12 ahead. The wool tariff had been attacked. He believed wool should be protected. He did not believe in a tariff for revenue only. He believed in a tariff for actual protection, not incidental. Democrats wanted to place the farmer's wool on the free list and protect the manufacturer's cloth 39 per cent. Why should the Rhode Island manufacturer be protected and the wool grower of Oregon exposed to competition from Australia and the Argentine Republic? Extracts from a published letter of Mr. Slater were read, in which that gentleman took the ground that this country does not need the revenue from wool, it was more revenue than it wants, and declaiming against the wool grower because he asks protection for his wool from a government that gives him free pasture for his sheep. Mr. Ellis held that the country needed a large revenue for internal improvements. He said the democratic party was not alone in condemning the McKinley bill.

Our British cousins were doing the same thing. He read an extract from the London *Engineering News* in which the writer said that the McKinley bill was entirely satisfactory from an American point of view. It was doing the very thing it was intended for, namely: to stimulate and build up American industries. The speaker hoped a change would be brought about by the restoration of the democratic party to power, when the "sting" the protection feature, would be abolished. "It is for this reason," he adds, "that the hopes of the democratic party are so largely shared by the English people." The speaker said these hopes would be crushed when Oregon would be heard from on the 6th of June. When the tariff is narrowed down to a question as to our best interests, or those of the people of England, it is easy to make choice. If it were even a question that related to the interests of Oregon on one hand, and New York on the other, he would decide in favor of Oregon, first, last and all the time. He was even in favor of a law with a "sting" in it. England never hesitated to sting this, or any other country, to subvert her interests. The republican party were in favor of internal improvements. The democrats were opposed. In this respect they had abandoned Jefferson and followed Grover Cleveland. The speaker favored liberal appropriations for internal improvements. He believed in the opening of the Columbia river, not because he was a candidate and it was expected of him. Those who knew him knew that he had always been an earnest advocate of the scheme. If elected he would do everything in his power to this end. With an open river Eastern Oregon, would take the place that belongs to her, a place she will never take till the Columbia river is opened to the sea. He was entirely in favor of letting the work by contract and would be proud to

work for that object.

Democrats had raised the cry of economy, but this was a billion dollar country and proof was being made every day that it could not be run by a ten cent congress. Democratic economy was well illustrated when a bill was brought before the senate recently to refund the dollar and a quarter per acre excess paid by those who had pre-empted or commuted lands inside of railroad grants that were afterwards forfeited to the government. Every republican in the senate, save one, voted for the bill. Every democrat, without exception voted against it. And what was their excuse? They pleaded that an election was coming on and that they must practice economy. "That money," said Mr. Ellis, "belongs to the people by right and justice and would be theirs today but for a democratic congress."

Another class of politicians ask to be put in office who are going around the country preaching what Chauncey Depew calls the gospel of despair. They tell us the country is going to destruction and that our banking and financial system is the worst in the world. Mr. Ellis was old enough to remember the character of our banking system, before the republican party came into power. Money was not only hard to get but if one started to market with a ten dollar bill, worth its face when he left home, before he got his purchases made it might not be worth ten cents. Every merchant in those days carried a little book called a bank detector and when you presented him with a bank bill he took out his little book and told you how many cents on the dollar your bill was worth. Thanks to the republican party every dollar in the country, whether in gold, silver or bank notes, was on a parity with every other dollar. He had no sympathy with the school of despair. Luce who is preaching to the people beyond the raging John Day, tells them (figuratively speaking, he supposed) that the farms of Oregon are plastered with mortgages six feet deep. Mr. Ellis had attended court recently in Mr. Luce's own county and out of eighty cases on the docket there was only one mortgage foreclosure. He knew Gen. Weaver years ago as a zealous republican and Weaver's zeal for republicanism never left him till the party refused to elect him governor. Then, all at once, he discovered something wrong in the party and he joined the greenbackers. They rewarded him by running him for president. Afterward as half-and-half greenbacker and democrat, he was elected to congress. Then he went over to the democrats again. Then he turned prohibitionist and now, in partnership with the man who has been trying to prove that Shakespeare didn't write his own plays, he is preaching calamity and woe and blaming the republican party for it all.

If elected to congress Mr. Ellis would vote with his party on all party questions, but his first duty would always be towards his constituents. He would be the servant of all without respect to party. He had told his hearers where he stood and if they believed their interests and the interests of the people would be safer in the hands of Mr. Slater or Mr. Luce or Mr. Bright, it was their duty to vote that way. The party to which he belonged had been entrusted with the people's interests since 1861, saving four short years. Four years of democratic rule was found to be enough. He believed the republican party would be retained in power and if so, the interests of the people would be best served by one in harmony with the administration. If elected to the office to which he aspired his highest ambition would be to serve the people in an acceptable manner.

Judge F. A. Moore was then called on but he said the ethics of the judiciary precluded him from saying anything.

The next speaker was Judge J. C. Moreland, who said he had drank in republicanism with Horace Greely in the dark days of 1856. He believed in the record of the republican party. If the democratic party had ever done any good for the country he would like some one who knew what that good was to get up and tell it. The democratic party had no stable policy. They had been the enemies of the country's progress and had fought this progress at every step. He expected to stick to the republican party as long as that party leads in the path of public progress. The war tariff started in 1861. In 1883 a republican congress reduced the tax on wool and every democrat in Oregon raised a howl. In 1888 the "Stuffed Prophet" said wool should be free and the democrats bowed in meek submission. If the Chinese are excluded because they cannot be assimilated, because our laborers cannot live on Chinese wages why permit the products of the pauper labor of the world to come here free and compete with our higher paid labor? He believed in a tax sufficient to improve our waterways. With an open river the Inland Empire is capable of sustaining a population of a million inhabitants. Democratic economy had induced Cleveland to veto the river and harbor appropriations, and thus put back public works for two years. Man made the railroads, but God made the rivers, and we need money and means to open them. He urged his hearers to vote for the party that had helped them in the past. That party came before the people with a platform and candidates that no man need be ashamed of.

He had known Judge Moore for 20 years and had known him to be a clean, honorable and capable man. Every candidate on the ticket was as good a man, at least, as his opponent on the democratic ticket. The eyes of the United States are fixed on Oregon. As Nelson said at the battle of Trafalgar, "England expects every man to do his duty" so the republican party all over this broad land expects every Oregonian to do his duty. He believed their expectations would not be disappointed.

The last speaker was Hon. H. B. Miller, of Grant's Pass. Mr. Miller said the great question between the rival parties was largely an industrial one. Four parties are in the field; but three of them may be lumped together as far as this question is concerned. Judging the democratic party by its platforms reminded him of the answer given by a negro to his colored brother as to the meaning of the word platform. "It was the plank used to get from one car to another, but it was dangerous to ride on the platform." It was dangerous to the democratic party to judge it by its platforms. The speaker then read extracts from the various national platforms of the democratic party from 1856 down to 1888 showing the vacillating policy of the party on the protection question. The republican party had held to protection, without wavering during all the years of its existence. The same vacillating policy with regard to internal improvements was pointed out in a similar manner. In 1856 the party declared that appropriations for the purpose of internal improvements were unconstitutional. The same opinion was reaffirmed down till 1880. In 1884 the party declared in favor of appropriations for the Mississippi and "other rivers." The republican party had always been in favor of internal improvements. No nation can ever become great without developing all her resources. During 500 years England maintained the severest protection laws ever known in the history of the world. Free trade will suit us when we are in a position similar to England; when our resources are all developed and we have to send abroad for bread to sustain our people. The McKinley bill had reduced the tax on every trust product. It had taxed agricultural products for the benefit of the agriculturist. Since the bill became a law the importation of agricultural products have decreased fifty millions. We have the most magnificent resources of any country in the world, but we need protection to fully develop them. It was the laboring man who drove back the Chinese hordes, not any particular party. Why should we admit the fruit of their labor free when we refuse to admit themselves? He had seen Chinese granite used as paving for the streets of Portland. He advised his hearers to study the platforms of the parties and vote where their interests and the interests of the nation lay. The foregoing from Mr. Miller is the barest outline of a very able address.

Mr. Huntington then announced that Hon. Chas. W. Fulton of Astoria would speak at the same place on the evening of the 28th inst., and the meeting closed.

Portlanders are actively working to save goods from flood damages. The CHRONICLE was the first to send in the alarm, and now, says the *Oregonian*, "old-time river men are freely predicting very high water this summer." Old-time river men are getting scarce.

The Albert medal of the London society of arts, has been awarded to Thomas A. Edison for his services in electric lighting, etc.

MARRIED.

Monday, May 23d, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. P. Cram; Mr. Charles Butler, of Port Townsend, to Miss Florence Cram. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. D. Stettin. After the wedding party had partaken of an elegant lunch, Mr. and Mrs. Butler left for their home at Port Townsend.

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